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## THE GENUS OCHLEROPTERA IN NEW GUINEA

(HYMENOPTERA: SPHECIDAE)

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ABSTRACT—The discovery of a new species of Nyssoninae: Gorytini: *Ochleroptera novaguineensis* is the first record of the genus in New Guinea and in the Old World. It is hypothesized that the genus developed from a *Clitemnestra*-like ancestor and migrated from Australia north to New Guinea as well as east to South America.

*Ochleroptera* has previously been considered to be strictly a New World entity with 14 described species. *O. bipunctata* (Say) is the only United States representative of this gorytine wasp. *Ochleroptera* is petiolate and therefore a specialized offshoot of *Clitemnestra*, whose species occur in Australia and Chile. Dr. Karl Krombein of the United States National Museum has called my attention to a new species of *Ochleroptera* from northeastern New Guinea, sent to him from the Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii. This find greatly extends the range of *Ochleroptera* and leads me to believe that the genus developed in Australia, migrated north to New Guinea and, along with *Clitemnestra*, found its way along a different route east to the western shore of South America. From there it dispersed over much of the New World with one species reaching north of the Mexican border.

The holotype of the new species is deposited in the Bishop Museum, the paratype in the University of California at Davis Museum.

**Ochleroptera novaguineensis** Bohart, n. sp.

*Male holotype:* Length 6.5 mm. Black marked with yellow and a little red. Yellow are: clypeus, lower frons, scape, pronotal ridge and lobe, upper and lower mesopleural spots, tegula, scutellum and metanotum mostly, large spots on propodeal cheeks, legs extensively except essentially absent on hindleg, apical bands on tergites I and III, apicolateral spot on II, apical half of sternite I; red are: flagellum dully toward base, mandible apically, legs in part but grading to brown, postspiracular spot on petiole, sternites V and following; wings faintly smoky, marginal cell brown, veins and stigma dark brown. Pubescence not conspicuous, yellowish on head and thorax, becoming brownish on darker parts of abdomen, longer erect hair of propodeum about 2.0 midocellus diameters. Body with extensive but often faint micropunctuation, propodeal enclosure and yellow area of tergite I polished. Clypeus two-thirds as long as broad, length equal to least interocular distance and less than eye breadth; flagellum damaged, article I a little longer than II and 1.8 times as long as broad; subantennal sclerite 1.2 times as long as broad; forewing median cell with practically no setulae on posterior half, first intersubmarginal vein with an appendix into first submarginal cell, first recurrent vein reaching distal one-fourth of first submarginal cell, second recurrent nearly interstitial; media of hindwing diverging far beyond cu-a; petiole in dorsal view about half as broad as long, narrowest point at basal one-third which is about one-sixth dorsal length, petiole sternite transversely wrinkled toward basal one-third; sternite VIII broadly truncate.

*Holotype male* (Bishop Mus.), Wau, Morobe District, northeast New Guinea, elev. 1000 m, October 13, 1961, in malaise trap (J. Sedlacek). One male paratype, Finisterre Range, Saidor, Matoko Village, September 6-24, 1958 (W. W. Brandt, UCD).

The paratype is slightly smaller than the holotype. The flagellum is slender, article VIII is 1.5 times as long as broad and as long as I. Articles VIII to X have small tyloides beneath. Tergite IV has a broken yellow apical band.

In most structural respects *novaguineensis* resembles *bipunctata*. Chief differences are the more extensive yellow rather than white markings, the dark mandible and hindleg, reduced punctuation, entirely polished propodeal enclosure, longer clypeus, more slender petiole, and broadly truncate sternite VIII.